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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1871. NO. 241.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Serious Riot Among German Miners—The Military Called Upon to Suppress It—The Grand Review at Long Champs—MacMahon Declines to be a Candidate for Assembly—Severe Sentences Imposed on Communist Leaders—An Archbishop Arrested in Rome, &c., &c.

The Review at Long Champs—A "Red" Demonstration Apprehended.

LONDON, June 29.—Special dispatches from Paris say that the review at Long Champs will certainly be held to-day. One hundred thousand men will be in review. The Orleanist princes will be present incognito. There are no apprehensions of a demonstration on the part of the Reds, and precautionary measures have been taken.

M. Rochefort escaped from Paris to Belgium.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil are in London, and there to-day (or England. Prince de Joinville accompanies them to this country.

American Evangelical Alliance—Napoleon Visits London—Arrival of the Miniature Ship—Explosion and Loss of Life.

LONDON, June 29.—The delegates of the American Evangelical Alliance, to confer with the Czar of Russia, were banqueted at Richmond last evening by the Evangelical Alliance of England. Thomas Hughes, M. P., gave them a reception to-day.

The Emperor Napoleon has visited London, and been re-elected a member of the Army and Navy Club.

The little ship City of Ragusa, from New York, arrived safely.

A water explosion at Kidd's Grove occasioned the death of six men, and nineteen others were seriously injured.

Electoral Ticket—MacMahon Declines to be a Candidate.

PARIS, June 29.—The Versailles Committee have been unable to agree upon a combined ticket, and publish several electoral lists. The election of Brisay, Chaiilem, Lanzhur, Corbah, Horteon, Lasteyrie, Pothod, Malchard, Rameau, Lavergne, Tirel and Peyra are considered certain. There are one hundred and eighty-four candidates from the aroondissement of the Seine.

Many foreign officers are arriving in Paris to witness the review.

Marshal MacMahon has declined to be a candidate for the Assembly from Algiers.

Delacluse's sister has been liberated.

The New French Loan.

VERSAILLES, June 29.—In the Assembly yesterday, M. Pouyer-Quertier, Minister of Finance, said that the agents of the Treasury collected four thousand five hundred millions of francs for the new loan, of which Paris alone subscribed two thousand five hundred millions. The patriotic spirit all been observed, as yet, and the total subscription had not been ascertained. The Minister of Finance, concluding upon that fact, said that the only obstacle to the engagements, and to hasten the deliverance of the country. We shall wait for the first five per cents for the Treasury at Frankfort, but shall pay the indemnity instalments.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are about to pay a visit to Germany.

Riot Among Miners in Silesia.

BERLIN, June 29.—A terrible riot occurred among the Imperial Iron Works at Kernigshuette, in Silesia. The office of the Superintendent of the mines and prison were destroyed by the rioters, who then commenced plundering the Jew residents of the town. The Uhlans were called upon to put down the disturbances, and cleared the streets, killing seven of the rioters and wounding thirty, and arresting sixty. Martial law has been proclaimed.

Severe Sentence Imposed on Communists.

MARSEILLES, June 29.—A Court-martial in session here pronounced the following sentences: Cremieux, Etienne and Pellisier were sentenced to death; Duclos, Marten, Hostorg, Bruton and Cathuelas are to be transported for life to Noumea. Labis was sentenced to the galleys, and Eberard to ten years imprisonment. Six of the accused were acquitted.

Trial of Rochefort.

VERSAILLES, June 29.—The trial of M. Rochefort is appointed for Monday next.

Arrests of Communists continue.

M. Clouthet and M. Pontmaine have been confronted with their accomplices.

The Grand Review.

LONG CHAMPS, June 30, 1 P. M.—The grand review is in progress. The Tribune is occupied by President Thiers and other members of the Government. The assembly is largely represented. Marshal MacMahon is in command.

An Archbishop Arrested for Conspiracy.

FLORENCE, June 29.—Archbishop Parocchi has been arrested in Rome on a charge of conspiracy.

German Bonds Called In.

BERLIN, June 29.—Bismarck has called in the first issue of 50,000,000 German bonds, the interest of which will cease on the 1st of January next.

Grote's Library.

LONDON, June 29.—The late historian, Geo. Grote, bequeathed his library to the University, of which he was for some years President.

Spanish Financial Bills.

MADRID, June 29.—It is said that Don Cortes will approve all the financial bills submitted by Senor MOYET. The King is to receive M. Barrot to-day.

Treaty of Commerce with Hayti.

FLORENCE, June 29.—The Mayor of Florence has paid a complimentary visit to the Ambassadress whose presence has honored Florence while it has been the capital of Italy.

The Senate has ratified the treaty of commerce with the United States, and also bills making provision for public safety, and for the unification of the postoffice department.

A Moscow Journal Suspended.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—The Russian Government has suspended the publication of the Moscow Gazette for disobedience to the law against rebellious language concerning the constituted authorities.

The Treaty at Washington in the House o Lords.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Cranmore made a motive expressing regret that the Queen had been advised to sign the treaty of Washington—a bargain so unbecoming the honor and dignity of the country. Its conditions were in contrast with the instructions given to the British Commissioners, and irritated Canada without consulting America. Lord Derby defended the principle of treaty. The Earl of Kimberley said it gave everything to the United States, without securing anything equivalent for England. Lord Houghton was satisfied with the concession, because it would prevent future disputes. Earl Granville closed the debate with a vigorous defense of the action of the Government, and the motion of Lord Cranmore was defeated by a vote of 131 to 51.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone hoped that an early day would be fixed for the discussion of the treaty of Washington. Sir Charles Dilke opened the question of the ballot. He denied that voting by ballot had proved a failure in the United States. The debate was continued by Sir Stafford Northcote, Messrs. Foster, Gladstone and Disraeli until adjournment.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil arrived in London this evening.

Amnesty.

BERLIN, June 29.—The Emperor has granted amnesty to all natives of Alsace and Lorraine under sentence for political or military offences, combined with ordinary crimes.

The Review a Success.

PARIS, June 30.—The review of the army at Long Champs to-day was a success. Nothing occurred to mar its effect. All members of the ministry and deputies of the Assembly were present. The troops showed much enthusiasm, and repeatedly cheered Thiers.

Military medals were conferred on Generals Vinoy and Ladmirault, and a large number of promotions in the Legion of Honor announced.

La Patrie denies there is any truth in the rumor of a triple alliance between Russia, Prussia and Austria. Gambetta, in a speech at Bordeaux, protested his loyalty to the present Government.

The electoral meetings will be permitted until Saturday.

The illness of Rochefort has become serious. His physicians have two consultations over the case.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 29.—The steamships England and Manhattan, from New York, anchored at Queenstown, and the latter arrived in the Clyde.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 29.—Consols 92¾. Bonds—5-20s of 62, 93¾; do of 65, 93¾; do of 67, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾. FRANKFORT, June 29.—Bonds—5-20s of 62, 96¼; do 65.

PARIS, June 29.—Rentes 59 francs 6 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾d; do Orleans 9¾d.

Pork 69s 6d. Beef 97s. Cheese 53s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1871.

YACHT CHALLENGE.

William Douglas, owner of the yacht Sappho, challenges any yacht on the Atlantic coast to sail an eight-knot breeze twenty miles to windward and return, for five thousand dollars or a set of colors. It is said that Lorillard's yacht Wanderer will accept the challenge.

THE POLARIS.

Left the navy yard, Washington, this afternoon, and is now anchored off the Battery. She will take in her last stores and equipments and leave for the North Pole to-morrow.

SINGULAR FATALITY.

An employing painter named Wolfard fell from a window in Jersey CITY, last night, while intoxicated, and was fatally injured, and this morning two of his workmen, Germans, named Ramme, and Gerdt, fell from a ladder on which they were painting, and were killed.

THE ROSEN MURDER CASE.

Counsel will apply to Judge Ingraham to-morrow for a stay of proceedings in the case of the murderer Foster.

THE SARATOGRAPHY.

Resulted in a financial loss, which must be made up by the New York societies. Diplomas and prizes were given to the successful competitors to-day, and the societies from abroad all left for their homes.

CONVICTED.

WM. O'Kell, the broker charged with receiving bonds stolen from the Newark Bank, was convicted to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and will be sentenced on Monday.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, the steamer The Queen, from Liverpool, a monument commemorative missouri.

Michael McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, who shot James McGee in that city about one year ago, gave himself up to officer Frazer, of the Broadway squad, to-day, stating that the case had so preyed upon his mind that he could not rest. He was taken to the Central office and locked up until advices are received from Philadelphia.

FIRES.

Janesville, Wis.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The large mill belonging to Smith & Jackman, at Janesville, Wisconsin, and the adjoining warehouse, owned by O. B. Matteson, were burned last evening. Loss, $60,000. There was an insurance on the mill for $25,000, which only covered a small portion of the loss. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Victoria, Ill.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The storehouse of Ewing & Co., together with two or three adjacent business houses, at Victoria, Knox county, Illinois, were burned on Tuesday night. Loss not stated.

Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, June 29.—The brass finishing establishment of T. Fob & Co., and an adjoining building occupied by H. Wenzel, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $25,000; insured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

The Boutwell-Pleasanton Matter Not Touched—A Good Precedent Established in Federal Appointments—Life Saving Inventions to be Tested on Western Rivers—The Late Lieut. McKee, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1871.

The Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by all the Secretaries except Fish and Delano, the latter being represented respectively by Hunter and Cowan. Contrary to general expectation the Boutwell-Pleasanton difficulty was not even alluded to, the principal part of the time being devoted to discussing nominations. The Corean matters come in for brief notice, but the President had no special instructions to give to the Secretary of the Navy on this subject. It was regretted that Commodore Rodgers had been compelled to take such severe measures, and thus perhaps wholly prevent communications with the Coreans, but from advices received no opinion further than this was entertained. The President left for Long Branch to-night, and Mr. Bostwell will start for Groton on Saturday.

A Good Precedent Established.

The President to-day broke through the bonds which custom has heretofore rendered very strong, and appointed ex-Senator Warner Collector of Customs at Mobile, in spite of the persistent opposition of Senator Spencer. The President and Cabinet have throughout the contest over the Alabama offices believed that the friends of Warner should be sustained as best fitted for the offices which were the cause of the disagreement between Spencer and Warner. Spencer attempted to compel his right as a Senator to dictate the appointments, and so strong has this claim of Senators become that there was great reluctance to act in this case. As the appointments were made in Mobile, all Spencer's selections. It specially urged that the interests of the Government had not been closely consulted, and finally the demands of Spencer determined the President to act as he deemed best for the Government and the State. The result was the appointment of General Warner.

The Board of Steamboat Inspectors

Have decided to have one of each of the most valuable inventions submitted for its consideration thoroughly tested in each of the divisions. Reports will be required upon the performances of each invention at the winter meeting of the Board.

Capt. Davenport, the treasury clerk who shot Justice Wylie, has been confined to his bed, Wall's recovery being now considered certain.

Lieut. McKee.

Killed in the late fight in Corea, was a native of Kentucky, and leaves a widowed mother in Louisville. His father was a volunteer officer in the Mexican war, from Kentucky, and was killed there. The son graduated at the Naval school with honor in 1866, became a first-rate officer, and died a hero in Rodgers's battle felt here.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1871.

TREASURER SPINNER.

A private letter from Cologne, dated June 10, mentions that General Spinner and party has been to Bingen, Rudesheim and Mayence on the way to Berlin. The General's health is improving.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day: William H. Haines, Commissioner of Customs; Lewis Douglass, member of the Legislative Council of the District of Columbia; Eldridge W. Little, of New Mexico, Wm. H. Griffin, of Arizona, Notaries Public. Commissioners under the act to provide for the centennial celebration on Independence at Philadelphia; ex-United States Senator Foster, of Connecticut; Miss Sue Mac Smith: "Somebody's Coming," sung by Miss Kate Ickes; Miss Martha Cooper, Reader, (if time permits;) Mrs. Scott, of Beaver, and the choice melodies sung by Miss Rosa Milner, of Paducah, Ky. Altogether the singing that the audience at Beaver will hear cannot be surpassed. But if the happy suggestion thoroughly talked over by the Beaver ladies is carried out, we can promise many such occasions to those most interested in them.

The examinations were again resumed. The Committee of Visitation appointed by the Pittsburgh Conference, is present, and the ranks of a number of ladies and gentlemen from abroad are the guests of our citizens or boarders at the hotels. The commencement number, and the Prize Book, for the benefit of which we speak when we say the Democratic party places its sons before the people, and the party in this state upon the *purchase* of W. B. A. votes through the three leaders of the organization, Story Fisher and Parker. In fact the ticket will be composed of the right kind of material for barter and sale. Democrats will not be humbugged three years and them in every suspension, and the rank and file have never yet discovered it.

Pittsburgh as Viewed by a Citizen of Cumberland.

The editor of the Cumberland *Daily News*, Mr. Charles, in his account of the recent excursion, says:

Everything thus far has passed off delightfully. The weather is splendid, the scenery is delightful, the people, and good humor and good cheer prevails wherever we go.

Our people have little idea of the extent of the business and resources of Pittsburgh. They do not know the heavy freight charges laid on them by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. They must wake up and look about them, and take a trip over the road and see this important city. They cannot otherwise appreciate what the Cumberland delegation have to contend with.

Without any discredit to Baltimore city, I believe more benefits will accrue to Cumberland from this great metropolis, at the head of the Ohio river, than from the "Monumental City."

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending June 27th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

116,103. Steam-engine Piston-head: James Rees, Pittsburgh.

116,163. Breech-loading Fire Arm: Wm. T. Sneden, Johnstown.

116,164. Breech-loading Fire Arm: Wm. T. Sneden, Johnstown.

116,188. Roller Attachment for Plows; Charles M. Young, Meadville, Assignee of part and Charles Gable, same place.

116,196. Stove-grate; Matthew H. Barr, Erie.

116,248. Spur: John C. Bohn, Allegheny City.

116,446. Plow Attachment for cutting shrouds: Jno. T. Hovis, Clintonville.

TRADE MARK.

855. Writing-pen: Charles H. Clifton, Pittsburgh.

The board of trustees of Rochester University has been materially changed by the election of two representatives of the alumni, Francis A. Macomber, of the class of 1858, and M. W. Clark, class of 1860. The new board has pledged itself to increase the endowment fund of the University by one hundred thousand dollars.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY EXCURSION.

Up the Allegheny Valley—Names of the Excursionists.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DAY EXPRESS, A. V. H. R., June 29, 1871.

Colonel William Phillips, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, is a host by himself. How he has thus far escaped the honor of a D. D., or an LL. D., or an M. D., is a question for a debating society. We have now only to do with simple Mr. Phillips. It will be remembered that on the Pittsburgh last year ruticated a University party on the line of his road. Colonel Phillips seemed to feel a little hurt that Mr. Hughart had gotten ahead of him on that occasion, and when the present excursion commencement this year he sent word to our authorities not to make arrangements for an excursion until he had a chance to show the University party what a road he owned. Nothing could be more reasonable. The Colonel was duly interviewed, and hence the occasion of this communication.

It is not necessary to go into the details of rosy-fingered Aurora's opening the gates of this glorious morning, nor of the gathering, from the principal points of the mariner's compass, of the University clans. Over the hills and down the cliff they came, and kept coming, until the train was ready for the meeting in the case of each accession was a purely formious one, a special Providence, so demonstrative were the greetings. It appealed to the higher sentiments of our nature to see and hear how heartily and affectionately and solemnly ladies fared on Tuesday evening last, meeting again after a while and yet a little longer, and then, as the train moved out, Alma mater welcomed them back again, but not without tears, given at no critical moment and no scene of any consequence ensued.

Two elegant coaches are at our disposal. Our party consists of Mr. Hughart, Mr. Hughart's wife and son; Professors B. C. Jillson, M. B. Goff, P. F. Hughart, Miss Hughart, Miss Goff, Miss Jillson, and under the impression that the committee from the Board of Curators would be present, their presence last week, would have been present on the occasion to lay their views before the Board respecting the location of the road to the Ohio river, or some other point at the lower end of the island, but he had not yet received the report of the committee.

The survey spoken of by Judge Hilton will be very accurate and minute. One hundred and fifty engineers are employed on the line, and the height of their lances they will make a report to a committee, appointed for the purpose, of which Mr. Lewis, of the Commissioner of Public Works, Considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail outside the city as to the precise location of the Western depot. It will run, on an average, about twenty-five feet above the present depot, and will be built of iron and stone, transverse iron ribs, supported by heavy iron lateral columns, of elegant design, themselves supported on heavy stone piers, and the whole rising from the ground. The space under the arches will be occupied by stores and offices, and the whole transcends on both sides of the line. The viaduct commencing the "approach to the East River bridge, through the heart of Allegheny City, and on which will be 1,000 feet long, and on account of its extreme height, will be the finest bridge in the country. It will even more serious problems than that of the Viaduct Railway. The bridge viaduct will clear the houses on the north side of Federal street by a few inches, as well as in the park beyond, it will be very liable to injure property in the vicinity of the depot. Nothing in this difficulty that it is anticipated that it will be necessary to purchase the ground required for a wide avenue, in the line of the bridge, from Chatham street to the river. Upon this a row of fire-proof warehouses must, it is thought, be built, in such a manner as to make their front work, in part, of the viaduct supports. The expense involved in this project will, however, be enormous, and in view of it the friends of the Viaduct Railway are fully persuaded that the bridge, become quite indispensable. The said meetings began by the latter in the Court of Chancery is but a mild preliminary to the terrific and protracted struggle that is anticipated at Harrisburg in the Legislature. Here will inevitably be the battle-field of the contending forces, and all the enormous resources of strategy and patronage, and the other potent influences which have in times gone by defied the power of the people, and the enemies of the monopoly, will now be wielded by these interests with unscrupulous hands. That the conflict will be characterized by all the acrimony and relentlessness which civil contests of all kinds ever engender is not to be questioned, and as strong professional pride, will contend for the mastery. If the legal proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery shall prove the authority on which the proposed lease is based to be defective, and the Legislature shall so declare the next Legislature to perfect that authority. The effort of the assertors to the contrary notwithstanding. The effort to prevent this legislation will constitute one of the most remarkable and exciting struggles that has ever been fought on the old legislative battle ground.

But suppose the anti-lessees triumph, both in the Courts and in the Legislature. Then the two belligerents will have to combine their shattered forces and confront a new, fresh and most powerful antagonist, which is the people, who will have to contend with the most unscrupulous of foes, a soulless corporation, which, in the language of Judge Hilton, "has no conscience to lose, no body to be kicked." Then the two belligerents will have to combine their shattered forces and confront a new, fresh and most powerful antagonist, which is the people, who will have to contend with the most unscrupulous of foes, a soulless corporation, which, in the language of Judge Hilton, "has no conscience to lose, no body to be kicked." Then the two belligerents will have to combine their shattered forces and confront a new, fresh and most powerful antagonist, which is the people, who will have to contend with the most unscrupulous of foes, a soulless corporation, which, in the language of Judge Hilton, "has no conscience to lose, no body to be kicked."

STATE POLITICS.

The Democracy of Mercer county held their convention on Monday, and nominated the following ticket: Assembly, B. Magoffin; Associate Judge, S. C. Simonton; Treasurer, R. M. DePrance; Commissioner, Jacob P. Hann; Poor Director, Henry Yates; Auditor (three years), Robert Kennedy; Coroner, W. Thompson; Surveyor, Alexander Elder. Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the State ticket, and declaring for the Democratic party as the party of reform, but the State platform was passed by in silence.

The Clearfield county Republican convention will be held on Thursday next.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Negotiations have been, or will at once be, opened between the Democratic State Central Committee and the Workingmen's Benjamin Association leaders for the sale and transfer of the entire vote of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association to the Democratic party at the next election. Siney, Kealy and Parker, who have always been leaders of labor factions, will be the selling out of the transaction, and we have the most reliable assurance that these Schuylkill leaders will realize at least $50,000 each for their work. Local leaders of Hyde Park will also come in for a small share, ranging from $5 to $10 each. The incidental expenses of the sale will be borne by those who speak when we say the Democratic party places its sons before the people, and the party in this state upon the *purchase* of W. B. A. votes through the three leaders of the organization, Siney Fisher and Parker. In fact the ticket will be composed of the right kind of material for barter and sale. Democrats will not be humbugged three years and them in every suspension, and the rank and file have never yet discovered it.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, June 29.—That portion of the Democratic platform adopted here in favor of "civil departure," recently made by the State Convention, has called another State Convention to be held at Des Moines, August 19, 1871. La Grand Byington of Iowa City, and Hendry Clay Dean, late will be the leader of the last new departure.

PORTLAND, ME., June 29.—The Maine Republican State Convention assembled here this morning. The Convention was called to order by James G. Blaine. A. H. Walker was elected Chairman, and F. A. Simonton and H. L. Dunnell Secretaries. Nine hundred and ninety delegates were present. Seldom Perham was unanimously nominated for Governor by acclamation. He made a brief address accepting the nomination and thanking the delegates for the honor conferred. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, and the Convention then adjourned *sine die*:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the patriotic and honorable pride in the past history of the Republican party identified as it is with the great triumphs of human freedom, and especially with the emancipation of the oppressed people from bondage, and with the preservation of the Union from anarchy and ruin threatened by the late rebellion; and we are proud to appreciate the great questions now presented to the country, and to the Republican party for solution.

Resolved, That, unlike those whose record is stained with the blood of the loyal and the brave, we make no claims for conquering the past with its eventful memories and glorious achievements, but point with pride to the principles and party contained in its teachings.

Resolved, That we recognize the excellence of our State Government, established by the people in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and that we will maintain the same, and that the amendments to the Constitution, which have been established under the same Constitution does possess and ought to exercise sufficient power to protect the citizens of the State in the enjoyment of their rights, and to secure the purity of elections, and the freedom of action and expression of all citizens.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of our country a tariff on imports is the readiest and least burdensome method of raising the necessary public revenue needed for the support of the Federal Government, and that in assessing the duties care should be taken to so adjust them as will best protect and promote the interest of every citizen and branch of industry in the land, special pains being taken to foster and protect the labor of the country in all parts of the American laborer.

Resolved, That the present Congressional action was recommended for the revival of American commerce. Finally it was resolved that the administration of the National finances, and its enormous reduction of the National debt, for the payment of foreign affairs, especially in securing the honorable and advantageous adjustment of all our difficulties with Great Britain, and the successful efforts of the Pennsylvania Company will of course renew its efforts to secure a charter for a new road to Pittsburgh, they be prevented from accomplishing their purpose? In the United Companies strong enough to successfully control the Pennsylvania Legislature? Hitherto both of these corporate giants have proved successful in all their legislative contests. But the Pennsylvania Company will undoubtedly be on the defensive this winter. But the other side will have very strong moral support in this State, and can marshal to their aid an army of veteran fighting talent which has not been surpassed.

NARROW GAUGE—3D GRAND SCALE.

[From the Colorado Tribune, June 24.]

Work is so far along that if track-layers should begin to lay down the rails to-morrow at the rate of three miles a day, the bridge men and the tie fitters could keep out of their way and twenty-five days would see the line in operation to Pike's Peak. The first instalment of the rolling stock, which is now on the Mississippi river, will arrive about the 1st of April, and the balance will follow in rapid succession. Two weeks later, at an average of six miles from the line, and a station ninety miles from Denver will have got out, and by the 1st of May we have a village called Fairplay, and New Memphis, North Pine, Lake and other points. People are settling in fast all along the line. Parties are here figuring on the new hotel at Pike's Peak, and the Arlington and Gentry hotels, and of Mr. Jo. Lambert, Col. Greenwood, W. S. Jackson and J. C. Wright have examined the route between Colorado City and the Peak, and have stated that they will cover the company are to put at once a brick building 30 by 60 with an L for general machine manufactory and engine room. All the flat cars will be built at Denver.

We learn that the passenger and box cars are building by Bilmoyer and Smalls, at York, Pa., and the engines at the Baldwin Locomotive works.

RAILWAY ARRIVAL.

A New York dispatch a few days ago announced the holding of a secret meeting of the directors of the Viaduct Railway Company. The proceedings have had been leaked out, and are given by the New York *Bulletin* as follows:

The President, Judge Hilton, stated that several corps of surveyors were actively engaged in making the necessary surveys of the proposed route, though nothing had been sufficiently matured to be presented to the Board. Considerable time had been spent under the impression that the committee from the Board of Curators would be present, their presence last week, would have been present on the occasion to lay their views before the Board respecting the location of the road to the Ohio river, or some other point at the lower end of the island, but he had not yet received the report of the committee.

The survey spoken of by Judge Hilton will be very accurate and minute. One hundred and fifty engineers are employed on the line, and the height of their lances they will make a report to a committee, appointed for the purpose, of which Mr. Lewis, of the Commissioner of Public Works, Considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail outside the city as to the precise location of the Western depot. It will run, on an average, about twenty-five feet above the present depot, and will be built of iron and stone, transverse iron ribs, supported by heavy iron lateral columns, of elegant design, themselves supported on heavy stone piers, and the whole rising from the ground. The space under the arches will be occupied by stores and offices, and the whole transcends on both sides of the line. The viaduct commencing the "approach to the East River bridge, through the heart of Allegheny City, and on which will be 1,000 feet long, and on account of its extreme height, will be the finest bridge in the country. It will even more serious problems than that of the Viaduct Railway. The bridge viaduct will clear the houses on the north side of Federal street by a few inches, as well as in the park beyond, it will be very liable to injure property in the vicinity of the depot. Nothing in this difficulty that it is anticipated that it will be necessary to purchase the ground required for a wide avenue, in the line of the bridge, from Chatham street to the river. Upon this a row of fire-proof warehouses must, it is thought, be built, in such a manner as to make their front work, in part, of the viaduct supports. The expense involved in this project will, however, be enormous, and in view of it the friends of the Viaduct Railway are fully persuaded that the bridge, become quite indispensable. The said meetings began by the latter in the Court of Chancery is but a mild preliminary to the terrific and protracted struggle that is anticipated at Harrisburg in the Legislature. Here will inevitably be the battle-field of the contending forces, and all the enormous resources of strategy and patronage, and the other potent influences which have in times gone by defied the power of the people, and the enemies of the monopoly, will now be wielded by these interests with unscrupulous hands. That the conflict will be characterized by all the acrimony and relentlessness which civil contests of all kinds ever engender is not to be questioned, and as strong professional pride, will contend for the mastery. If the legal proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery shall prove the authority on which the proposed lease is based to be defective, and the Legislature shall so declare the next Legislature to perfect that authority. The effort of the assertors to the contrary notwithstanding. The effort to prevent this legislation will, constitute one of the most remarkable and exciting struggles that has ever been fought on the old legislative battle ground.

But suppose the anti-lessees triumph, both in the Courts and in the Legislature. Then the two belligerents will have to combine their shattered forces and confront a new, fresh and most powerful antagonist, which is the people, who will have to contend with the most unscrupulous of foes, a soulless corporation, which, in the language of Judge Hilton, "has no conscience to lose, no body to be kicked."

BEAVER FEMALE SEMINARY AND INSTITUTE.

Third Day's Examinations—Meeting of the Alumnæ Association—Annual Address—Poem—Response to Sentiments—Songs and Instrumental Music—A Happy Occasion.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

More crowded than ever resided the recitation rooms and the chapel of the Seminary yesterday morning. But the young ladies, not at all intimidated by the presence of several professional teachers from the Beaver Academy and the other schools of the adjoining towns, possessed themselves in calm assurance, and whether in recitations or in blackboard demonstrations, gave gratifying evidence of good and thorough scholarship.

The first exercise of Wednesday morning was a class in advanced arithmetic, taught by Miss COX. The visitors paid a deserving compliment to both the teacher and the class. Next came a class in French, composed of the Misses Ella Beacom, Nellie Barker, Sue May and Emma Robertson, taught by Mr. Taylor. This also was an excellent examination. Miss Rogers's class in algebra followed soon after. The teacher was not at all satisfied with the manner in which the young ladies acquitted themselves. But we are quite sure she was far more pleased with the class than the visitors. Next followed a class in Latin Reader, taught by Miss Woodford.

The afternoon exercises were quite varied. Arithmetic, geometry, physiology, natural theology, mental and moral philosophy, Latin, French, and a thousand dollars for legal expenses. It was also shown that an arrangement had been made between Southward and Lake, by which the Erie Railroad Company proposed to transfer the whole stock held by the protecting committee, for which receipts are outstanding, to Heath & Raphael, such stock to be in ten share certificates, and it being understood that Heath & Raphael would distribute the stock to the holders of such receipts with property executed powers of attorney, on their surrendering of certificates could retransfer them at pleasure. Southward at first assented to this arrangement, but finally refused to do it. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

A GIGANTIC STRUGGLE IMMINENT—THE CONTEST FOR THE POSSESSION OF JERSEY.

[From the Trenton Gazette, June 27.]

There are strong indications that two interesting and exciting struggles will occur in this State during the present year. The first is a war of rival companies to the projected lease of the United Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The first is a sort of civil or internecine strife between the two opposing factions, and the second is a contest for the possession of the joint companies have divided on the subject of the lease. The difference between the advocates and opponents of the lease in the corporations has become irreconcilable, and can now only be determined by the arbitrament of the sword of the law. Those in favor of the lease are fully persuaded that it shall be effected, while those who oppose are as determined in spite of all opposition that it shall not. The proceedings began by the latter in the Court of Chancery is but a mild preliminary to the terrific and protracted struggle that is anticipated at Harrisburg in the Legislature. Here will inevitably be the battle-field of the contending forces, and all the enormous resources of strategy and patronage, and the other potent influences which have in times gone by defied the power of the people, and the enemies of the monopoly, will now be wielded by these interests with unscrupulous hands. That the conflict will be characterized by all the acrimony and relentlessness which civil contests of all kinds ever engender is not to be questioned, and as strong professional pride, will contend for the mastery. If the legal proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery shall prove the authority on which the proposed lease is based to be defective, and the Legislature shall so declare the next Legislature to perfect that authority. The effort of the assertors to the contrary notwithstanding. The effort to prevent this legislation will, constitute one of the most remarkable and exciting struggles that has ever been fought on the old legislative battle ground.

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ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

An Infant Twenty Months Old Left in the Care of a Family is Brutally Beaten and Almost Dies from the Effects Thereof—The Evidence Against the Perpetrator of the Outrage.

A young man named John Riley had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon, upon an information charging him with assault and battery upon a little girl named Annie Gilbert, aged twenty months. Lieutenant Hager, of the Mayor's police, appeared as prosecutor, and the defendant was represented by M. Swartzwelder, Esq.

Lieut. Hager testified that on Saturday evening as he was passing Indiana Iron street, Twelfth ward, his attention was directed to the fact that a child had been cruelly and inhumanly beaten in Riley's house. He thereupon entered, and on the second floor found the little one, who was entirely naked, emaciated, filthy and covered with bruises and black marks. It was lying on the floor, with nothing but a small pillowe-slip over it. The physician, Dr. Butterfield, who was called to attend the child, soon after arrived, and Lieutenant Hager left. Early this week he learned that there was no doubt that the injuries had been the result of inhuman treatment, and he accordingly confronted with Mayor Brush with a view to taking the child away from the Riley family. This resulted in the calling upon Mr. Fortune who, in company with Mr. Hager, called at Riley's house, says the appearance presented to the child is the worst he recollects to have seen. He was unable to have it removed immediately, and Mr. Hager kindly took the little one to his own home, where good care was taken of it until yesterday when it was placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Mr. Hager's wife washed the child when it was brought to her, and in the language of Mr. Hager, "there was not a spot as large as the palm of the hand that did not contain black and bruised spots." The child also ate ravenously of everything placed before it. If it had been starving, and the chords of sympathy in the hearts of Lieut. Hager and his wife were fully awakened, and the best of care of the child was taken while it remained in their house.

Mrs. Caroline, who lives three doors from Riley's, testified that she frequently heard the child screaming, but that she was not a witness to the abuse on Saturday night. On another occasion, not long since, she saw Riley catch the boy by the ears and jerk it off its feet to a chair, and as corroborative of this the mark on the child's forehead, indicating that some minor arteries may have been severed.

Mrs. Montgomery, another neighbor, heard the child screaming on Saturday evening, and also confusion in the Riley house, as if were being abused.

Dr. Butterfield testified that about eight o'clock on Saturday evening he was waited upon by Riley, who asked him to go over and see the little girl. Answering that she had fallen down a flight of stairs, he consented and accompanied him, on reaching the house found persons present and many neighbors, who had been attracted by the screams and noise. The child was then in a comatose state, and an examination revealed the fact that life was almost extinct from the effects of concussion of brain. The Doctor immediately set to work to restore it partially, and labored for thirty minutes before there were any signs of consciousness. The child was in a feeble pulsation at the wrists, and the vital powers gradually began to rally. The infant's eyes turned up in its sensibilities it began vomiting, subsequently going into spasms, very severe and lasting for about an hour, when it was in rapid succession. The usual remedies were applied, and it was found that the child was severely injured. He then made an external examination of the body, when bruises were discovered on the left thigh and back, and also on the head, and several marks, indented in the skin, of the thread of the carpet on which it had been lying. These were to the Doctor how this mark came upon the child. Riley said it had fallen out of the bed instead of down stairs. Further examination revealed the fact that the whole left side of the child was paralyzed, and he used every endeavoring to restore sensational powers, and after a while succeeded, in so far as to enable her to move her left arm, also her left leg, but on examination, the additional discovery was made that the spine had also been severely injured, and that the child was relieved. The doctor did not leave it for over an hour, and then it was quite comfortable. He watched it closely during the later hours of the night, and prescribed for its every want. Next morning Sunday the physician again called, when it was found that the child was resting easy. Dr. Butterfield then gave his opinion of the physician that concussion was confirmed. The black spots on its body referred to by Mr. Hager were plainly discernable on Sunday when they were beginning to turn green. The Doctor gave instructions to those present how to treat the child, and did not go back again.

In reply to questions asked, he said a fall from a bed, or from a height along side of the bed, would have produced concussion of the brain, neither would a fall from the bed have made the indentations on the head above referred to. He also said the child was not in very good health, but added that most children in this locality are in a similar condition.

Mrs. Elliott, a lady occupying a portion of the same house, testified that her kitchen was right over Riley's bed room, and on last Saturday evening she heard the child crying. She went to the door of the room, and she afterward heard him throw the child down or something of the same time. She heard cursing and swearing at it, telling it if it did not stand up he would kill it. Greatly alarmed, she and Mrs. Riley had her to get the baby. She went to the door for it, when Riley ordered her to leave, saying the child was all right. She then left the child in the room to him saying, "Oh, Johnny, don't." Afterwards, when Riley left the house in the yard, she heard him say, "I will bring up some water, saying the child was dying."

A fellow-lodger testified that on Saturday afternoon Riley made the child step over a sewer in the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
GEN. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BATES, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
B. F. MCACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

ELSEWHERE we publish an interesting correspondence between a number of our business men and J. EDGAR THOMSON, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—as well as a communication from one of our heaviest taxpayers—on a subject which is now engaging a large share of the attention of our citizens.

THE New York *Times* very properly suggests that it is about time there should be a change in reporting the alleged operations of the Ku-Klux in the South. General allegations followed by denials have served only to confuse the public mind. We see no good reason why the "latest outrage" in Georgia or the Carolinas should not be as minutely and authentically stated as that which came to us from Indiana the other morning, where Ku-Klux organizations are not supposed to exist, but where it is evident something quite as bad, if not worse, now and then crops out. The investigation by the Senate Committee in Washington is doing considerable to sift truth from falsehood, and if the Committee, or a sub-committee, would only go on the ground themselves, the work would be facilitated.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Although ranking as a friend of Gen. Cameron, I heartily approve of your protest against the introduction of the question of the Vice Presidency into the present canvass; and I am free to express my disbelief in any agency of his in the matter. I am also free to admit the services of the COMMERCIAL, particularly at this moment, in producing harmony and enthusiasm in the Republican ranks, not only at home but in the State, and I think I express the sentiment of the great body of those who, in common parlance, are styled the "wing" to which I belong, when I say that your remarks on this subject have not been met in the proper spirit.

USTOS.

We have reason to believe that the writer of the above expresses the prevailing feeling among Republicans. What concerns them most at the present time is that the Democrats do not get into power. Neither Presidential nor Vice Presidential candidates can properly have a place in the present canvass; and we have arrived at a strange pass if Republicans are to be held up as committing a crime against their party for saying so. We do not hesitate to say that we are opposed to Mr. CAMERON, but we do not propose to canvass him or his deserts now, unless his friends compel us to do so. We think he has reasons for wishing to be saved from this just now.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* is hard pushed for grounds on which to conduct the canvass; it therefore preaches a daily sermon on a text which, interpreted, amounts simply to the complaint that Mr. MACKEY is State Treasurer, and that his friends placed him in the position. Not that there is anything particularly wrong about Mr. MACKEY, or the performance of his duties, or that his friends had not a right to confer on him the office, they having the power in their hands. What ails the Democratic organ appears to be a longing for the position and the control of the public funds, a very natural feeling on the part of avaricious natures long denied this or any similar privilege in this State, and, by the grace of the Republican masses, long to be denied. It is our opinion that the office of State Treasurer at present is not a great sinecure, but the *Patriot* doubtless perceives how, in the language of a Democratic brother in New York, it might "make a great deal of money" if it only had the handling of the public funds. And it is just here, we suspect, that the *Patriot's* daily attentions to Mr. MACKEY take their rise, for it has no charge whatever to make against the State Treasurer, who is only hated because he holds the much coveted position. And just here, also, come in the reasons why neither the hate nor the aspiration of the Democratic organ is destined to be gratified, notwithstanding the special efforts which Senator WALLACE is making to accomplish that object.

IF really does begin to look as if the period is not far off, in the coming of which the late Prince ALBERT was so firm a believer. It is said to have been his fixed impression that the present century would witness the dying out of monarchial institutions in England, and he is reported to have constantly enjoined upon Queen VICTORIA and family the necessity of thorough economy, for the reason that there was no foretelling how soon the time might come when their savings would be the only resources left to them. Loud murmurings of discontent with the present order of things have lately repeatedly made themselves heard in that country; the dowry of the Princess LOUISE giving rise to many ominous expressions of dissatisfaction, although she was personally greatly beloved, and her marriage with the Marquis of LORNE a very popular one. The announcement now made that the second son of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, is shortly to be married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales, will intensify the popular unrest; since, in all probability, an attempt will be made to increase the pension which he now receives; the lady, although of royal blood, being quite without dowry. Upon the attainment of his majority the Duke was granted a pension of $75,000 for life, while in addition to this he is heir to an independent principality in Germany. His mother, also, possesses a private fortune of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and could well afford to set the young couple up in housekeeping out of her own purse. Application will, however, unquestionably be made to Parliament to vote a dowry for the future Duchess. If so, the voice of the working classes will be lifted in remonstrance with a vigor and vehemence which has never been heard before. They have been patient beasts of burden but the last "feather breaks the camel's back."

AMERICANS of the better sort, Americans who appreciate the blessings of our free institutions and the various beauties and advantages of our climate and scenery, do not soon become reconciled to expatriation. It is only the frivolous devotees of fashion and pleasure who are able to find contentment in a permanent residence abroad. Even the adherents of the late Confederacy who left the country resolved never to return, have generally found themselves unable to carry out their purpose. In little more than a year after the close of the war, traveling Americans of the North met with them in all places of foreign resort thoroughly miserable exiles, and often ready to confess their unhappiness. Of course something of the misery they felt was the result of illness, or rather of the want of a career. Captain SEMMES, of the United States steamship Guerriere, giving the Navy Department an account of his visit to Egypt, states that while there he met with many officers and functionaries of the late Confederate government, now in the service of the Khedive, who took the opportunity of showing all honor to their compatriots. Captain SEMMES says they seemed thoroughly "reconstructed," and even proud of the nationality against which they formerly fought. In such statements concerning the American feelings of former rebels there is striking evidence of the wisdom of the magnanimity and generosity with which they were treated. By a different policy self-banished rebels would have been rendered martyrs, finding in foreign sympathy some slight compensation for the loss of country. As it is, they are quite proud of their nationality and probably ashamed of their attempt to destroy it. There are no American irreconcilables, unless, in a mitigated sense, DAVIS and TOOMBS may represent the class so dangerous to European governments.

LOOK TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We would urge upon the Republicans of Pennsylvania the importance of retaining the Legislature in their hands. It is known that the Democrats intend to make special efforts not only to retain their present majority of one in the Senate, but to secure a majority in the other branch also. In the pursuit of this purpose they will take advantage of any circumstance that will assist them, whether the supineness of the Republicans, indiscreet nominations, local differences, or other causes, and in the hopelessness which they already perceive stares them in the face of electing their State ticket, they will offer to trade off their State candidates for votes for Democratic legislative nominees. In this direction, it is well known, Mr. WALLACE, in managing the canvass, will specially bend his efforts.

The reason why the Legislature should not depart from the Republicans into the hands of the Democrats we need not rehearse. That there are evils at Harrisburg, must be confessed, but such a change would bring no remedy. It would prove an almost unendurable aggravation. If the Democrats were for correcting these evils they would not throughout the late session have resisted constitutional reform. As it was, they were able to postpone reform at least a year, if not for a longer period, their object being, meanwhile, to revel in the possession of both branches of the Legislature. If there were not other reasons, the fact that on the next Legislature will devolve the duty of forming new Congressional districts under the last census would be a sufficient one why Republicans should be specially vigilant. It gives us pleasure to assure our friends that, although there is no particular excitement, the prospect generally is good; that our State Committee, through Major EBERTT, the energetic Chairman, are giving proper attention to the important work committed to their hands, and that nothing will be omitted in that quarter. Now let the local organizations, and the Republicans voters generally, prepare to second these efforts, and under no circumstances should the efforts of the opposition to gain possession of the Legislature be suffered to be successful.

HON. RICHARD S. AYER is a Democratic member elect of Congress from the good old Commonwealth of Virginia, his disposition being as buoyant and specifically light as his name would seem to import. In the days of his candidacy, following the example of other men who have floated from the atmosphere of private life into the halls of public legislation, Mr. AYER employed a number of persons to assist him in canvassing his district—men of fluid and fluent speech, impressed with the gravity of the situation. Among this number was a colored orator named RUFFIN, engaged for the special purpose of setting forth the claims of his distinguished principal upon the suffrages of his fellow freedmen. This, under the circumstances, considering the antecedents of the candidate, and the peculiar characteristics of the party to which he belonged, was an arduous and onerous undertaking, deserving to be rewarded, one would naturally conclude, in the ratio of the difficulties to be overcome. Thus at least thought RUFFIN, who, although by no means a stickler over "trifles light as AYER," did not exactly propose to work for nothing, even if he were laboring for a nobody. It was therefore stipulated with his employer that he was to receive two hundred and fifteen dollars in cash on the completion of the services about to be rendered. This agreed upon, the orator commenced operations; roughing it, we suppose, intellectually and morally, as well as physically, and being put to many unpleasant shifts. The election having occurred, Mr. RUFFIN applied for his money, but only to find the bargain repudiated by the volatile AYER. RUFFIN, who thereupon fancied that he discerned a certain resemblance between his own name and the nature of his late employer, and who naturally felt averse to the evaporation of his hoped for solid cash, sued the gentleman of the intangible name for the recovery of the amount in question. The defendant claimed that he agreed only to give RUFFIN an office, doubtless supposing that a more stable subsistence could be derived from living off the people than from feeding on AYER. The court, however, decided for the plaintiff, and directed the jury to award him a fair cash compensation, which was done with the result mentioned. Mr. AYER has therefore learned a lesson which other rising politicians would do well to remember; our reference to the matter being made solely for the purpose of asking the question whether the treatment of the orator by the Congressman suggested the course which his party appears to pursue with regard to the race, or whether Mr. AYER derived his inspiration from the impalpability of the new departure?

IT is really a matter of considerable importance for the people of the North, colored as well as white, to know the exact truth concerning the conduct and spirit of the freedmen of the South. A German planter, of the interior of Louisiana, writes to a German paper in New Orleans in a very discouraging strain about the habits of the negroes. As this German was not a slaveholder, his testimony is unobjectionable. According to his statement, the great delight of the freedman is to roam about through the woods and fields all day with a gun on his shoulder. It is especially discouraging to learn that the example of the Great Liberator fails to make its proper impression upon the negro mind; rail-splitting is regarded by them with peculiar abhorrence. Though the planters gladly pay from $1 50 to $2 00 a hundred for rails, it is impossible to get men to make them. Our German says that rails are as much needed where he lives as rain or sunshine, as a fence can hardly be found anywhere in Northern Louisiana sufficient to keep out the cattle from the crops. The want is a great calamity which is becoming worse every year, nearly all the existing fences having been made before the war, and being now rotten. In two or three years more the farms will be useless for want of inclosure. But neither by money nor persuasion can the negroes be induced to work at rail-making or wood-cutting. As slaves they hated the work (no wonder!), and most of them on becoming free swore they would never again work so hard. The wants of the negroes are so few, they are contented to live in so miserable a way, that they are almost independent of the necessity which compels more ambitious and more fastidious people to labor. Hence it is believed that, in sections remote from the great rivers and from railroads, they are lapsing into barbarism. In fact, this planter describes very much such a condition of things as, formerly alleged to exist in Jamaica, called forth THOMAS CARLYLE'S famous tract for the *Times*. Good instruction and gentle treatment have some time since improved matters in the British West Indies—and in Louisiana the same agencies will no doubt be equally effective.

WHILE the ingenuity of the judicial and legal fraternity was being severely put to the test in determining the identity of the claimant of the Tichborne title and estates, another important case involving the same principles, although not the same stake, was tried before the courts in Ireland. It appears that two ladies, living near Dublin, had each a gray parrot with a red tail. Greatly to the relief of the neighbors, no doubt, both ladies lost their precious birds at about the same time. One gray parrot with a red tail was discovered in the neighborhood, and of course both of the bereaved spinsters claimed it as her own. Which was the rightful owner, possession not Miss Facelly declared, with the shrillness of desperation, that Pall belonged to her. To prove her claim and enforce her right she brought suit for the recovery of her property. The court was not equal to the task of settling whether the bird produced, which was gray but had a red tail, was the one lost by Plunkett of that for which Facelly mourned, and so the case was referred to a higher tribunal. The higher Court with the same result—the tribunal could not decide on the identity of one poor parrot. We do not wonder that the bench and bar were non-plussed. The British laws of evidence are enigma to everybody, whether relating to parrots or estates. And yet it seems that the bird was sufficiently red to have justified a cross-examination of himself. There is said to be a painful story connected with the Tichborne case, but we shouldn't be at all surprised to learn that on this bird case there hung an equally mysterious tale.

WHEN the modern improvements for cutting and threshing wheat is much of that now being harvested will be in market in a few days. To what extent the new crop will affect the market remains to be seen. A prospective foreign demand may keep up prices, but appearances favor a decline, farmers under-estimated their yield as well as merchants, and the result will probably be a rush on the market as soon as it can be thrashed.

IT is stated that the product of Bessemer steel rails at the Pennsylvania Steel Company's works, near Harrisburg, is going forward now at the rate of fourteen thousand tons per annum. This will construct about one hundred and forty miles of steel railway track a year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

German saloon keepers in Cincinnati, in consequence of the enforcement of the Sunday law in that city, have resolved to demand a complete cessation on the Sabbath of all work, and everything that savors of business, thinking this will be the most effectual way of breaking down the law, and that by making it odious they can secure its repeal. To this end they will, on next Sunday, entirely suspend business, and propose to cause the arraignment of newspaper proprietors and carriers, cigar and periodical venders, clothing dealers, bakers, grocers and others, who may pursue their vocations on that day, and also pay their respects to the milkmen, ice dealers, paid organists in the churches—even the preachers and church-goers themselves should they so much as touch the confines of labor on the first day of the week. A similar movement was inaugurated in Pittsburgh not long since, but those concerned thought best to stop short of undertaking litigation of such extensive proportions as their Cincinnati brethren seem to have resolved to impose upon themselves.

On Tuesday next an exploring expedition, under the command of Captain J. W. Barlow, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Missouri, will leave Chicago for the Yellowstone river. The object of the expedition is to make a thorough exploration and examination of the topography, geology and botany of this famous section of the country, all of which is volcanic, and lies about seven thousand feet above the sea level. A photographer will accompany the party, and the report of researches will be submitted to the War Department and published.

JACATRO, the famous Indian guide of Commodore Stockton in the old days of California, died in a jail near San Pascal, on the 6th instant. He knew every mountain trail in more than half of California, had participated in more than thirty Indian battles, and never raised his hand against but one white man, whom he killed for striking him with the butt of his musket. He appears to have been the original and veritable "honest Injun," and prided himself on the faithfulness with which he kept his word. At the time of his death he was about sixty-seven years old.

A singular fellow named De Silva, was recently shot dead by a guard at Fort Sedgwick, because, being a soldier and drunk, he refused to move on. This De Silva, it is said, was educated in Italy and designed for a Jesuit priest; he ran away, visited Russia, Egypt, Brazil and the Holy Land, improving himself, after his fashion, as he went along. He spoke Spanish, French, Italian, German and English fluently. He was once sentenced to be garroted in Havana, but escaped; he was with Maximilian in Mexico; he fought in the Federal army, from which he deserted four times. He has been married a dozen times, and has wives all over the country. His knowledge of history and geography was extensive and accurate; he was a newspaper writer also, and his writings were very readable.

Twenty years ago, a farm eight miles square in Livingston county, Illinois, was entered by its present owner at $1 25 per acre. It is sub-divided into thirty-two farms of 1,280 acres each, every farm being run by separate sets of hands, the whole under the direction of the owner, M. L. Sullivant. There are 15,000 acres under the plow; 250 miles of hedge fence, besides other fences; 150 miles of ditch for draining. One hundred men and four hundred work horses and mules are employed on the farm, besides two bookkeepers, four blacksmiths and eight carpenters. An accurate account is kept of each sub-farm, and with each man, horse, and mule, the animals being all named or numbered, and charged with the amount paid for them and their food, and credited with their labor. The entire farm with its improvements and personal property on it is now valued at about $2,000,000.

The New York Board of Health recently discovered a tenement-house, twenty feet wide, two hundred feet long, and five stories in height, occupied by nearly two hundred families of beings scarcely human, and seven hundred breathing but hardly living souls, in such a horribly filthy condition as to render it necessary to vacate the premises at once, as wholly unfit for human habitation. The sun never penetrated this noxious edifice, which it may well be imagined was crowded with occupants like a hive of bees. The walls were covered with a green, slimy sweat, and the rooms filled with foul vapors. An open sewer filled the cellar and occasionally overflowed, its pestiferous combination of liquids emitting horrible odors. The police had known the place, and had experienced its poisonous atmosphere, but it was not their province to disturb its repose or to hazard the rents which, at extortionate rates, were swelling the pockets of pampered residents of palatial dwellings.

PERSONAL.

M. Foster Sweetser (Pederine), of Washington, D. C., and Rev. Mr. Bottum, of Massachusetts, correspondents, were at Damascus, Syria, at last accounts. They had traveled from Jerusalem nearly all through the Holy Land, dressed in Arabian costume, for prudential reasons, reading up the Fifth Gospel, and learning the habits and customs of the people of the morning land, &c.

Dr. McCosh, in introducing President Grant at Princeton College commencement, this week, said this was the fourth time the college has been visited by the President of the United States. In 1783 Congress was driven from Philadelphia and met here, and General Washington attended commencement. And now we have, in 1871, one of whom our hope and wish is that his name may be associated with Washington's. He did not know how many times he had been at blessings, but as brave a set of men as America had produced. But he wished to speak of him as a peace rather. He once spent an evening with him before his inauguration. He reminded the speaker of the maxim of a Spanish philosopher, that we said God gave him two ears and one mouth, to hear much and speak little. Unlike the Princeton orators, who would talk of the fine arts, poetry, or fine horses, President Grant spoke of affairs of State freely.

At the recent commencement of the Pennsylvania Military College, at Chester, on the 27th, the degree of Civil Engineer was conferred upon the following gentlemen, who had completed the very thorough and combined courses of literature, physical science, and mathematics as taught in the academy: John S. Steger, Pittsburgh; Ellis Morrison, Fort Wayne; Charles R. Grant, Philadelphia; John W. Robbins, Hollidaysburgh; William L. Leiper, Chester; Charles C. Fowler, Pittsburgh; Charles Davis, Cincinnati.

A watering place letter says: "At Lake Mahopac the ladies spend most of the day on the lake in pretty boats. In the evening they are hung with Chinese lanterns, and the effect upon the water from the hotel piazza is very beautiful." Ladies hung with Chinese lanterns must be beautiful indeed, but it is hard to understand how they affect the water from the hotel piazza.

A few weeks ago, in referring to the mineral wealth of Nevada, we mentioned the recent discovery of extensive deposits of borates of lime and soda. From further investigations which have since been made, it is expected that these deposits will, in the course of a few years, probably furnish a large part of the borax of commerce throughout the world. The annual consumption of this article is now about 11,000 tons annually. The present price in Europe is about $300 per ton, making an annual value of $3,300,000. In this country it is sold by retail at the rate of about $600 per ton. It is said that the Nevada borax can be furnished with a large profit at the rate of $150 per ton, or one-half of the present price in Europe. The crude mineral consists of borate of lime and borate of soda, mixed with sand, mud, carbonate of soda, chloride of soda, and magnesia. It is supposed that warm springs of boracic acid rise in these flats or lakes, and that the acid uniting with the lime of the country rock, or with the soda found in the flats, forms the borates. At some points the water is so hot five feet beneath the surface that a man could not stand in it. In dry seasons the water is found from one foot to five feet below the surface. About a hundred tons of crude material can be obtained from an acre in the best places, and in the course of a few months it is replaced, so that the supply seems inexhaustible.

The borate of lime is insoluble in cold water, and the crude material is ground fine and then washed, the water dissolving the soluble impurities. It is then dissolved in hot water which leaves the sand behind it. Soda is added, and the boracic acid abandons the lime to unite with the soda in borax, which is then crystalized. A second crystalization is used to get the handsomest and purest borax. The cost of production is estimated to be $20 per ton of refined borax at the utmost. Borax contains a large percentage of water, and one ton of pure borate of lime has enough boracic to make nearly two tons of borax. A number of companies have already erected extensive works for refining the crude material, and many others are preparing to follow suit. There seems to be no mistake about the great value of these deposits, which will add largely to the wealth of that extraordinary State.

THE recent painful illness of Vice President Colfax has given rise to many newspaper articles upon the evil effects of overtasking the brain. Mr. James Parton, in the current number of the *Golden Age*, states that the cerebral and nervous exhaustion of Mr. Colfax was brought on because of his pecuniary inability to employ a competent private secretary. He is without private fortune, and although occupying the second highest office in a rich and powerful nation, his salary is that of a bank cashier. Mr. Parton takes the ground that the enormous correspondence of Mr. Colfax cannot well be avoided, but that the labor should be performed by other hands than his own. Nearly every member of Congress who possesses means of his own employs one or more private secretaries, who are kept generally very busy. Such a secretary as the Vice President needs cannot be hired for less than two thousand dollars a year, which is a fourth part of his official income. The remedy which suggests itself is to abolish all fees, mileages and perquisites, and increases the salaries of the leading officers of the Government to the point which will enable them to employ proper clerical and other assistance without drawing on their private resources, if they have any. There is no doubt that inadequate salaries are one of the many causes of jobbery and rascality which so greatly abound, while other men of force and ability chose rather to govern the Government from without, as in the case of Tweed with New York. Mr. Parton thinks that able and honest men ought not to be expected for the wages we pay—calumny and poverty—and argues that if the salaries of the chief officers of the Government were multiplied by three, it would only make them relatively what they were in the days of Washington.

THE concerted revolt against Tammany by a number of the leading spirits of the New York Democracy, to which we referred yesterday, has evidently produced a hitch in the programme of that powerful order of red men. The chiefs had decided to hold a grand demonstration in Union Square to-day for the purpose of indorsing the new departure of their Western brethren, but it is now understood that they have concluded to refrain from active political move, ments, with reference to the Presidency, until the summer is over. The absence in Europe of a number of prominent members of that body, whom it is necessary to consult, is assigned as the reason for adopting this policy of masterly inactivity. Another interesting political fact worth mentioning, is an earnest movement on the part of the personal friends of Horace Greeley to bring him out as a Presidential candidate. While people generally look upon the whole thing in the light of a joke it is said that events are quietly transpiring which will presently make it manifest that it "means business."

The Harvest in Europe.

The Belgian *Moniteur* gives some details of the prospect of the approaching harvest in the corn-growing countries of Europe. In Prussia the prospects are unfavorable; much of the autumn sowings perished, and those of the spring are suffering from want of warm sun. In Saxony the appearance is better, as the crops are thick and healthy. In Hesse the yield is expected to be a good average, and a very large quantity of last year's stock still remains unexported at Odessa. In Roumania, Bessarabia and Bessarabia, the aspect is most favorable, and in Hungary an abundant harvest is expected; in France a large portion of the winter corn is cut, and the fields have had to be resown.

WOOSTER, OHIO.

The University's First Annual Commencement—The Fourth.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WOOSTER, O., June 28, 1871.

The first annual commencement of the University of Wooster closed to-day. On last Sabbath afternoon, Rev. Dr. Lord, President of the institution, preached the baccalaureate sermon to an audience of about seven hundred, in the University chapel. Every available nook of space in the chapel was occupied, and the sermon was eminently worthy the occasion.

The examination of applicants for admission occurred yesterday, beginning at 10 A. M. In the evening the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Allegheny city, delivered an address to the literary societies, of which there are two, the Athenian and the Irving. The address was excellent, and was listened to by a large audience with marked attention. He explained the difference between self-esteem and self-conceit, and said that when a man has lost all self-regard he has sunk to the lowest depths of meanness. This morning at ten o'clock the commencement took place in the grove adjoining the University. There were six graduates. Among other notables there were present, we noticed ex-Congressman Martin Welker, E. Foreman, late editor of the *Republican*, the *Republican* and *Democrat* editors, and many other lights from abroad. Rev. Dr. Wilson opened the exercises with prayer. He was followed by an oration. The salutatory, by W. R. Taggart, of Wooster. Then came "Freedom of Thought," J. H. Packer, Shelby; "True Human Development," J. C. Miller, Decatur, Indiana; "American Nobility," John E. Kuhn, Dakin, Pa.; "The Impotency of Persecution," Wm. A. Ervin, Greenfield, O., and "The Tomb of Nature," with valedictory, H. L. Henderson, Wooster. The President then conferred the degrees, and delivered his address in Latin. Rev. M. Robinson, President of the Board of Trustees, made the closing prayer. The second year of the school will commence on Wednesday, September 13, at 9 A. M.

Wooster will celebrate the Fourth only on a small scale this year. The programme will consist, in part, of a balloon ascension by Professor Seacrist, of this place, in the "Buckeye."

G. U. H.

Large Receipts of Bullion.

The receipts of bullion in New York from the silver regions have suddenly become so large as to attract attention. Whatever may be the deceptions practised by reckless speculators, no one who sees the enormous yield now coming from the West can disbelieve his eyes. The total receipts for the last six months are about 55,000 ounces of pure silver, of which 26,000 ounces came to hand within the last month. As fine silver bars are now worth $1 29 per ounce in gold (the value, of course, fluctuates), this gives a total value of about $73,000 for the period named. But these figures are small, compared with the aggregate shipments now coming eastward. From Silver Islet, in Lake Superior, large quantities of ore are sent to refiners and melters at New York, and the mines in Utah are forwarding hundreds of tons for shipment to Swansea, in Wales. Arizona, too, seems to have taken a new start.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "From every portion of our State the gratifying information reaches us that an abundant corn and provision crop will be made. The fruit crop is a bountiful one, and will bring a large sum of money into the State. Cotton, it is true, is backward and looks poor, and the area planted in Georgia fully fifteen per cent. less than that of last year. But it is too early to predict a failure to any extent of that crop. The prices ruling now have given planters renewed hope and energy, and the prospect is very good for the next season opening at eighteen to twenty cents. The smaller crop will then bring a larger total sum than the large crop of last season. In addition to the reasons given above, as to the prospects ahead of us, is the fact, as we learn from the cotton factors in our city, that planters as a class have not asked for half the amount of advances this season that they required last year; they have managed with less than half they bought in 1870, and that half has been purchased at fully a third less rate than paid last year."

THE Toledo *Commercial* well says: The results of the Storm Signal Service thus far have been most gratifying, and those who urged its establishment may well be congratulated upon the most complete realization of all the benefits which they claimed for the system. There can now be no doubt but its beneficial effects will be much more universal than even its warmest advocates predicted. It will take time for the full development of this signal service, but the people will soon learn its importance and profit by the information which it conveys.

The Universal Safeguard.

It is useless for State Legislatures to pass laws for the preservation of the public health, if the great law of self-preservation, which depends for its enforcement upon the will of the individual, is suffered to remain a dead letter.

There is scarcely an adult member of the community of either sex, in the country, who has not seen the testimony in favor of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, furnished over their own signatures by persons of acknowledged eminence in science, literature, art, commerce, and every department of business and professional life. These witnesses have declared in the most explicit terms that the preparation is a safeguard against epidemics, a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia, a valuable antibilious medicine, a promoter of appetite, a genial and harmless stimulant, a good acclimating medicine, a strengthener of the nerves, a general invigorant, a protection against the deleterious effects of malaria and impure water, and that it imparts a degree of vigor and activity to the vital forces which is not communicated by any other of the tonics and stomachics in use. Under these circumstances, the law of self-preservative law of nature should teach every rational person who, either by reason of inherent debility, or in consequence of exposure to unwholesome influences, is in peril of losing the greatest of all temporal blessings, health, the importance of using the Bitters as a defensive medicine. Dyspeptics who neglect to give it a trial are simply their own enemies. It is guaranteed to cure indigestion, in all its forms, and the bilious and nervous will find nothing in the whole range of officinal and proprietary medicines which will afford them the same relief.

DRY GOODS.

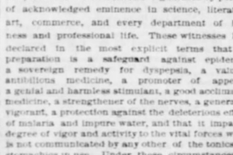
JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

MARKET STREET STORES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Wholesale Only.
NOW OPENED,
A FULL LINE
MIDNIGHT'S
KNITTING AND ZEPHYR
YARNS,
Including all the New Mixtures,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
ALSO, A SUPERIOR QUALITY
BLUE MIXED
Country Yarn,
AT FACTORY PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St

JUST RECEIVED.
New White Suits,
New Linen Suits,
New Linen Dusters,
FOR TRAVELING.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

PROPOSALS.
WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANCIS AVENUES
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are
30,000 per Day.
And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished at
Very Lowest Possible Prices.
All Orders will receive prompt attention by addressing
JOSEPH TORRENS, 116 Water St.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 1st day of July, proximo,
For the Excavation and Construction of the Eighth Street Sewer Extension,
Being a six foot Circular Brick Sewer, from the present terminus on said street, to the Allegheny river, in the borough of Birmingham.
Proposals will state price per lineal foot for trunk; price per drop and per manhole, including castings.
Profile and specifications can be seen and after the 24th inst., at my office.
JAMES SALISBURY, Borgess.
Birmingham, June 23, 1871.
OFFICE OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF POOR,
(Third Story, City Building),
Allegheny, June 19, 1871.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, July 11th, 1871, at noon, for the erection of the Allegheny City Poor House, at Claremont, West Pennsylvania Railroad, nine miles from the city.
Separate Bids will be received for the Carpenter Work, Brick Work and Painting, the estimates to include all material necessary for the completion of the several branches of the work, except Brick.
Drawings and Specifications of the work are now ready for examination at the office of BARR & MOSER, No. 2 and 4 Sixth street.
Bids to be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter Work, Brick Work or Painting, as the case may be, and directed to the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City.
The Board reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
GEO. GERST, President.
JOHN DEAN, Secretary.

BANKS AND BANKERS.
Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.
N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.
Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION.
☞Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
☞Sight Drafts on London.
RAILS, RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS.
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
o. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.
TEAS,
STANDARD GROCERIES.
The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of
STANDARD GOODS,
Now in Store at
Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.
Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for
SAMPLES OF TEAS,
Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.
These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'
DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.
A NEW ARTICLE
OF
Hydrant Hose,

Possessing Many Advantages over any other Hose in the Market.
HOSE PIPE FURNISHED WITH THE HOSE WITHOUT CHARGE.
CALL AND SEE IT
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
No. 167 Smithfield Street.
SEVEN GOOD REASONS WHY
The Duquesne Cook Stove
IS THE BEST.
It Never Fails to Bake and Roast satisfactorily.
It is very Economical in Fuel.
It has a Larger Oven than any other Stove.
It is Very Heavy and will last a lifetime.
It Costs Less for Repairs than any other Stove.
It has a patent Bailey Ash Pan and is entirely ashless.
It Pleases every person who has it in use.
Don't fail to see it before purchasing. Manufactured and for sale by
D. De HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 Wood Street.
LIGHTNING RODS.
J. R. FRICKE.....JAMES WELSH
FRICKE & WELSH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in J. R. Fricke's Patent
LIGHTNING ROD.
Also, Patent Top Sections and Patent Point.
Office and Factory, Corner Cedar and Liberty avenue, Twentieth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NOTICE.—Whereas, U. S. Letters Patent have been granted to J. R. Fricke, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for certain improvements in Lightning Rods, viz: Copper Wire Cable, Three-Point Rod and Top Section, the Clamp, Point and Three-Tail Connection, all of which is quite necessary to make a satisfactory Copper Wire Cable Lightning Conductor. All persons are hereby notified not to buy, sell or use any of the same, under penalty of the law.
☞Patent Right to Territory for Sale. TF

DRY GOODS.

MANY GOOD
A
WILLIAM
SUCH AS
At 6¼c. Fast Colored Prints.
At 8 1-3c. Good Fast Colored Light and Dark Prints.
At 12½c Gray Mixed Wash Poplins.
At 12½c, Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 25c, Yard Wide Feather Ticking, an extra bargain.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
Lawns, Percales, Chintzes.
Chambrays and Dress Linens.
Grenedines, Hernanis and Japanese Cloths.
Plain and Plaid Japanese Silks.
Gros Grain and Glace Black Silks.
MOURNING GOODS,
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
DOMESTICS,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Tickings and Calicos.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
GRAND
Closing Out Sale
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT
The Lowest Prices in the City
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue,
OFFER A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
Summer Silks and Dress Goods
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT MUCH BELOW THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
Lyons Black Silks, $1 50, worth $2 00
Lyons Black Silks, $1 75, worth $2 25
Lyons Black Silks, $2 00, worth $2 50
JAPANESE SILKS, New and Desirable.
SUMMER SILKS, very desirable.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS Below Importers' Prices.
LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN NETS.
SHAWLS, LACE JACKETS and LACE MANTLES.
At Great Bargains to Close the Lot.
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE STYLES
LINEN SUITS,
WHITE SUITS,
COLORED LAWN SUITS,
SWISS SUITS.
At the Lowest Market Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
21 Fifth Avenue.

JEWELRY.
BEST PLATED
Forks and Spoons,
Just Opening at the Jewelry Store of
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
THE LATEST STYLES
OF
LADIES' WATCHES
AND
FINE JEWELRY,
Always to be had at LOWEST PRICES at
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Streets.
An Examination of Goods and Prices solicited.
BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

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1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad

Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1865, for thirty years, and have semi-annual payments in February and August.

100 shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock for sale.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

$50,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER R. R. CO.

These Bonds are dated May 1, 1871, for Fifteen Years, with interest at 7 per cent, and are convertible at option of the holder into the Capital Stock of the Company. For sale at 90 and accrued interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, June 29, 1871.

The easy condition of the money market at the principal finance centers is likely to be prolonged through the balance of the summer months, and until the fall trade begins and the new wheat crops are secured in market. There is at present a great preparation for paying July dividends, which in New York alone, according to the *Tribune*, amount to upward of ninety million dollars, including interest on those government securities which is payable then, and yet there is plenty of money to be obtained at 3 per cent. on call. Of course, the greater part of this vast amount will be re-invested, and thus the supply of money will be diminished, and rates of interest will be kept down. As to the choice which will be made by investors, is probable that government securities will come first, and then good dividend paying railway stocks and railway bonds. It is the anticipation of this which has caused the advancing tendency of government bonds, and the realization of this anticipation, to a moderate extent, caused a further advance in them to-day. At the current prices of 5-20 bonds, they will not pay the investor over 4¾ cent., and the probability is that they will realize scarcely as much as this, but their exemption from taxation and their security make them desirable, even when other securities provide a higher rate of interest, and for a capitalist 4½ per cent. net is a paying rate.

—It is rumored that Mr. Boutwell proposes to stimulate the demand for the 5 per cent. loan, which came to a halt some time ago with about $67,000,000 taken, by calling in $100,000,000 of the 5-20s of 1862. The proposed programme, it is said, begins with the paying off at par, in gold, of $50,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862, owned by the National Banks now, and deposited at Washington, to secure their circulation, and this to be followed by the payment of $25,000,000 more of the '62s which are supposed to be held in Europe. This policy, says the Chicago *Tribune*, would place the National Banks in a position where they would probably be obliged to make the exchange for 6 per cents. They would be compelled to have Government bonds continually on deposit to secure their circulation, and, if the Secretary paid off and cancelled the '62s, they must be instantly replaced by other bonds of the government. Under the strict letter of the National Banking Law, not even the gold paid for the redemption of the bonds would be accepted as security for the circulation. The exigencies of the case would seem to require that the National Banks in Europe, or indeed in any hands but those of the National Banks? These holders could be taken at the same disadvantages as the banks, and in their case the coin would have to be paid out of the Treasury and the receivers of the coin would then exercise their own pleasure as to whether they would buy 5-20's of 1862 at 103, 104, and offer to let the Treasury redeem them at par, or whether they would invest in railroad bonds that pay 7 per cent. It is at least probable that while they could buy but 6 per cent 5-20s in the market at par, they would not buy 5 per cents at the same price, and it is not likely the demand for 5 per cents would be very much stimulated. But there is another aspect of this investment programme. The stock of coin in the Treasury on June 1 was as follows:

Amount of coin in the Treasury $80,744,375

Deduct amount due in gold to depositors $7,145,400

Deduct amount accrued interest ..... 37,992,617—55,138,017

Amount owned by Government $24,605,358

It is true that the amount of $37,992,617 held against accrued interest would not be wanted at once, but experience has shown that, notwithstanding the large receipts for customs, $4,000,000 per month takes off all the surplus gold collected in the Treasury over and above the $100,000,000 reserve. Fifty-five millions would represent more than the accumulations of a year, and the Treasury would be obliged to suspend sales of gold for at least a year after such an expenditure as proposed. The effects of these movements of coin would be, first, to temporarily depress the price of gold on account of the large amount coming out of the Treasury, but, as soon as the surplus was worked off by exportation — as it would be—the Treasury having no further control of the gold market, the speculators could put up the price to 150 if they pleased.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115½	115½
10-40s	109½	109½
Gold	113	113

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York Saturday as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	118¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115½
Union Pacific Railroad	102
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacifics	114½

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 29, 1871.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & N.W.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. Scrip	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Harlem							
Mich. Cent.							
Lake Shore	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
Illinois Cent.							
C. C. & I. C.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
C. & A.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
R. Paul	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do. pref.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Pitt. Ft. W. & Chicago							
Do. pref.							
Fort Wayne							
Ohio & Miss.	46¾	46¾	47	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Ohio & Alton	119¾		120				
N. Y. C.							
N. J. C.							
Quicksilver	41¾	41¾	41¾	42			
Do. pref.							
Atlantic Mail							
Pacific Mail							
Western Union							
Adams Ex.							
Wells, F. Co.							
American Ex.							
U. S. Ex.							
Gold	113	113	113	113	113	112	112

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	69½
Philadelphia and Erie	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Catawissa preferred	41¾
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	7
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	48¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	18¾
Reading	104¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks, represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks as a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgaged on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12	c Atlantic A	16½c
Anchor A	12	c Anchor C	11 c
Eagle Extra	13	c Globe Mills	11 c
Conewago	11½c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	11½c	Pennsylvania	10 c
Stretton	11	c Manhattan	9½c
Pittsburg Family	11	c Allegheny	9½c
Walnut Creek	11	c White Fawn	8 c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11¾	c Mourning	10½ c
Merrimack W	11¾	c Cocheco	10½c
Springdale	10½c	Orientals	10½ c
Americans	10½c	Glenmere	10½ c
Dunnell	11	c Garfield	10½ c
Conestoga	10½c	Ilop	6¾ c
Lancaster	10	c Allen Finish	11½c
Wamsutta	12½	c Pacifics	11 c
Shirtings	10½	c	

DELAINES.

Pacific	18½	c Hamilton	18½ c
Worcester	18½	c Arlingtons	18½c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	c Glenfords	14
Glasgow	12½	American	12
Whittenton	12½	Laurel G	12½ c
Mohicanas	15	Baltic	14
		Portsmouth	10

Whitinsville	12
Dunnell	12
Hamilton	12
Amoskeag	12
Cocheco Madder	12½
Pemberton	12½

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

J. Landis	21	2,040	4 50
J. Landis	50	lambs, 3,500	7 50
J. Landis	100	8,310	4 50
J. Pearce	58	lambs, 3,730	6 50
J. Pearce	90	9,900	4 50
J. Lloyd	234	17,550	4 37
J. Dutchin	166	12,900	4 50
J. Pearce	201	15,770	4 12
J. Dutchin	200	13,800	4 50
Alcorn	99	16,300	4 25
J. Lloyd	117	9,945	4 00

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. B. Landis	100	8,000	4 40
William Hinds	23	per head	1 60
William Hinds	264	3,300	2 75
Eisman & Co	175	8,150	5 50
Eisman & Co	150	11,700	5 50
Eisman & Co	226	16,950	6 00
Eisman & Co	30	2,550	6 50
John Drum	193	19,140	5 00
Z. Fendrus	119	9,640	5 25
Joseph Pearce	99	8,570	4 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD TO

W Alcorn	71	6,316	3 12
W Alcorn	114	8,210	3 62½
J Pearce	264	24,530	3 75
J Landis	87	6,240	4 87½
J Landis	250	20,000	4 87½
Eisman & P	198	16,910	4 75
Taylor & S	99	8,910	5 00
Taylor & S	300	19,950	5 15
Taylor & S	191	per head	5 25
Cochran	107	9,270	4 87½
Eisman & C	103	10,300	5 00
Cochran	171	16,740	4 62½
Taylor & S	228	19,340	4 60
Taylor & S	308	16,070	4 00
J Latta	271	25,490	3 87½
J Latta	271	25,490	4 00
W Hill	213	8,790	4 25
Shiner	213	18,260	4 50

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1871.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was a quiet one, and buyers were slow about taking hold; holders were demanding the previous day's figures, and as a general thing refused to accept any less. To-day is the last of the month; dealers, at least those who have deliveries to make, will have a busy time. The market seems well stocked with crude, with liberal daily receipts.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking figures: Spot, June, 13¾@13¾c; R. O., all year, 13¾@13¾c; S. O., all year, 13¾@13¾c; sales to accord.

Sales 1,000 bbls, sellers' option, all year ..... 12¾c.

REFINED.

The market was reported dull. The nominal rates were: 58c or June 25¾@25¾c; July 25½c; August 26c; September 26½c; October 26½c.

SALES:

1,000 bbls August 26c

COOPERAGE.

Oil flatrels—Market dull. We quote city made at $1 70, and country made at $1 60, on spot, delivered.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—The *Herald* says: There was not much change in prices yesterday, though the feeling was weaker. There were more sellers than buyers. We quote the following

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper creek regular	$4 60
1,000 bbls upper creek spot	4 60
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 60
1,000 bbls upper creek, spot	4 70
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. July	4 70
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot	4 85
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot, regular, July 5th	4 85
500 bbls lower creek, spot	4 85

The market closed dull and quiet.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Closing of 28th—Market unchanged, but rather more inquiry for crude in bulk, and 3,000 bbls taken on private terms. We quote at 14½c. Refined easier and demand confined to small lots: sales 500 bbls at 25½c; 500 at 25½c; 2,500 at 25¾c; 2,000 at 25¾c, at July 1. Friday, 29th—Market closing at the inside price. Philadelphia delivery quiet and prices unchanged. Crude weak and more or less nominal. We quote June at 25½c; July at 25¾c; August at 26c; 500 bbls September at 26c; 1,000 bbls crude, in shipping order 18½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Market steady: S. W. 25¾c; June 25¾c; July 25¾c; August 26c; September 26½c; crude 13½ @ 14c.

ROUSEVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet, with little more business at 25¾@25¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 29.—Market quiet; lower rend 24 c for spot.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market firm at 24 55-64 60 on the upper road.

OIL CITY, June 29.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road held at 24 90; 47 gravity at Oil City 25 10.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

OIL CITY, June 29.—Market quiet and weak; lower creek 24 56@24 95; Oil City 25 05@5 10.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet and dull; offering 24 55@24 90; no sales.

NEW YORK, June 29, 3 P. M.—Market quiet but firmer. Crude 14¾c. Refined nominal. Closing prices: Spot, 25¾c; July 25¾c; August 26c; September 26½c; October 26½c.

TITUSVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet at 24 55 bid.

PLEASANTVILLE, June 29.—Market quiet and dull at 24 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 29.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering 24 90; holding at 24 50.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
O C & A V R R	Hutchinson Oil Works	87
O C & A V R R	Citizens Oil Works	87
O C & A V R R	Compton Oil Works	87
O C & A V R R	National Oil Works	208
J K Barton	Compton Oil Works	154
J K Barton	Eagle Oil Works	148
J K Barton	Citizens Oil Works	147
T P Miller	Eagle Oil Works	160
T P Miller	Standard Oil Works	80
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	1,250
Y Hazle & Zick	Eagle Oil Works	300
T Hackett	Forsythe Oil Works	300
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	300
Jas Brashnell	Keystone Oil Works	87
M McKeon & Co	Vesta Oil Works	87
T Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	400
O C & A V R R	Compton Oil Works	147
O C & A V R R	Sterling Oil Works	87
Fisher Bros	Hartline Oil Works	450

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson Oil Works	87	Ottawa Oil Works	87
Compton Oil Works	770	National Oil Works	208
Commercial Oil Works	87	Sterling Oil Works	87
Liberty Oil Works	302	Stone Oil Works	74
Peerless Oil Works	1,250	Vesta Oil Works	87
Standard Oil Works	622	Keystone Oil Works	332
Riverside Oil Works	662	Compton Oil Works	147
Eagle Oil Works	160	Fairview Oil Works	450
Total			6,832

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 254 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Mentzer, H & Co, 233 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 487

Total shipping yards of June 12,507

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Monday, June 26, Tuesday, June 27, Wednesday, June 28, Thursday, June 29, 1871.

Standard Oil Co, 275 bbls oil to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew Bros, 362 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 137 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Chimera Oil Refining Co, 2.1 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 192 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 881 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Works, 264 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hillerich, 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

R W C Tweedle, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

M Koehler & Co, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 256 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & S, 250 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

D Ely & Co, 200 barrels refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

W Myers, 300 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J M Reiter, 100 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co, 159 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Logan Bros & Co, 99 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 259 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J M McKelvy & Co, 108 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 267 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total shipments refined for the day, bbls 4,851

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 30, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3¾	@3¼
Horse shoe	5	@6
Heavy hand	4½	@5
Hoop and light band	4¾	@5
Round and square	4¼	@4½
Oval	4	@4¼
Half oval and half round	4¾	@5
Roller Plate	3½	@4
Tank iron		@5

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c @ ½c extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	4	@4¼
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4	@4¼
Nail rods	4	@4½
Coal screen iron	5¾	@6c

	American.	Charcoal.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¾	6¾
" " 18 to 24	6¾	7¾
" " 25 to 26	7¾	8¾
" " 27	8	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c @ ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " "	4 75
6d and 7d " "	5 00
4d and 5d " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d fine " "	7 25
2d Spikes " "	7 25
2½ fining " "	8 00
3d " "	6 25
Cut Spikes " "	4 75
Cut Brads " "	5 00

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1¼ in, $7 00; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $6 00; 2 in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—5½c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$2 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, off a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Cattle—receipts 226 cars, against 261 last week, being in excess over the demand; market opened dull, but with firmer views on the part of holders; prices advanced slightly; sales reached about 675, as follows: 14 Indianas at 4¾@5c; 15 Ohio, 1,075 to 1,425 lbs, $4 75@5 25; 264 Illinois 1,000 to 1,250 lbs, $4 50@5 00; 97 Illinois, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs, $4 50@5 00; 13 Ohio, 1,175

THE VERY LATEST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Closing Proceedings of the State Dental Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 29, 1871.

During the morning session of the State Dental Association Dr. Atkinson held a clinic, in which he demonstrated his treatment for the removal of lime deposit on teeth, by the use of aromatic elixir of vitriol, and was highly successful in his operation. His lecture on the same was very interesting.

At the afternoon session the subject of filling teeth was discussed by Professors Atkinson, Taft, Palmer, Dr. Knapp and others. Dr. Palmer exhibited some new forms of instruments adapted to some locations in cavities heretofore not supplied. An interesting article was read by Dr. Brown, Secretary, from Dr. W. T. Morrell, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, upon the treatment of teeth and dentistry as practiced in Brazil.

After the discussion of some other questions, the meeting elected the following officers: P. G. Hunt, of Indianapolis, President; A. G. Hawk, of Connersville, Vice President; F. R. McDonald, of Goshen, Secretary; Isaac Knapp, of Fort Wayne, Treasurer. The Association then adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the last Tuesday in June, 1872.

To-night the fraternity are being handsomely entertained at the residence of Dr. S. B. Brown, where an elegant reception has been tendered them by the Doctor and his wife.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1871, 10 P. M.

The barometer has fallen slightly north and west of the Missouri. It has generally risen since Wednesday evening on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, but is now somewhat fallen from North Carolina to Florida. The temperature has fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the Ohio Valley and Florida. Northwest winds prevailed during the day north and east of Pennsylvania. Southwesterly winds have set in on the Gulf coast, and fresh northerly winds on Lake Michigan are now local and variable. Clear weather has been very generally reported in the interior and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Clouds and rain prevailed in Northern Florida and light rain fell in Western Tennessee during the night.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the threatening weather on the Gulf coast will extend, with southwesterly winds, into the interior, and rain is probable for the South Atlantic States to-night. Easterly winds are probable for the upper lakes on Friday. Cool westerly winds and partially cloudy weather will probably be experienced in the Middle and Eastern States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE A., N., L. AND ST. L. RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—At a meeting held here this morning, the Anderson, Noblesville, Leoanon and St. Louis Railroad Company was organized, and a board of thirteen directors elected, with Hon. Thomas N. Stillwell, of Anderson, President. The road will run from Anderson, on the Bellefontaine road, to Paris, Illinois, on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad. The distance is one hundred and eight miles. The capital stock is two million dollars.

SUPERINTENDENT APPOINTED.

The appointment of Major J. E. Simpson as General Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Vandalia and St. Louis Railroad, vice C. R. Peddle, resigned, was officially announced to-day.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 29.—The officers and directors of the Southern Central Railroad, now running from Athens, Pa., to Weedsport, N. Y., ninety-five miles, visited this city to-day. To-morrow Ithaca, and to-morrow will decide which place will be the terminus of the road, which will be completed this year.

THE WEST INDIES.

Trouble Brewing in Martinique—Disturbances in San Domingo—Germans Urging Annexation to the United States.

KINGSTON, JAM., June 29.—Rushworth, Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, has been appointed Governor of the West Indian Confederation, and will reside at Antigua.

ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, June 29.—The tranquility that seems to reign in the island of Martinique's inhabitants are all nearly ready for revolt. One has been condemned to death by the Government, thirteen have been sentenced to imprisonment for life, and three to imprisonment for twenty years.

TRINIDAD, June 29.—A Spanish merchant murdered a friend because he refused an invitation to breakfast.

SAN DOMINGO, June 20.—Business is dull and disturbances continue on the frontier. The German residents are urging annexation to the United States, and it is said with the approval of the German government.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1871.

THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. William H. Haines, to-day appointed by the President to the position of Commissioner of Customs, is a resident of Jersey City, N. J., and a son of Townsend Haines, formerly Register of the Treasury.

PLEASANTON—SOUTHWELL.

After the Cabinet meeting this afternoon, Commissioner Pleasanton had a long interview with the President, and afterwards proceeded to the office of Secretary Boutwell, where he had an extended conversation. Although nothing positive concerning it has transpired, it is believed that it had reference to a matter understanding between the two parties, as it is known the President is friendly to both gentlemen, and desires that there shall be a harmonious administration of all business of the departments.

KU-KLUX EVIDENCE.

M. S. Whittaker, a lawyer of Meriden, Moss., testified before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day. He swore that he did not believe in the existence of Ku-Klux. The people of Meriden were law abiding, and disposed to protect the colored people in all their rights. The riots at Meriden were, in his opinion, the result of teachings of had men of both parties. To show that outrages denominated Ku-Klux were not confined to the members of any one political party, the witness instanced and gave evidence in relation to a case in Sumter county, Ala., where a white Republican school teacher named Price, with the assistance of several colored Republicans, nearly whipped to death Adam Kennard, Deputy Sheriff, who was also a colored Republican.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The President appointed Jas. L. Webster, of Pennsylvania, agent for the Indians of the Santee Sioux agency; Lewis B. Brashear, of Ohio, Register of the Land Office in the Pembina land district, Dakotan.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Hartsuff has been retired, with the full rank of Major General in the United States army.

Secretary Boutwell returned from Boston evening. Assistant Secretary Hartwell will be acting Secretary during his absence.

The grand total of internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year to date are $130,000,000.

Samuel Orchard, Surveyor of Customs at Omaha, has resigned.

It is believed the President has declined to pardon Bowen.

Hatch Gerolt, the German Minister, took formal leave of the President, the usual appropriate and complimentary addresses being exchanged.

Philip B. Freas, of the Germantown, Pa., *Telegraph*, declines for personal and business reasons, the position of Commissioner of Agriculture tendered him by President Grant.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Buffalo, N. Y. dispatch says: The entries to the grand rowing regatta in this city on the 4th of July number the following boats entered for first class race: McKee club, Philadelphia; Cunningham, Lorraine; Dillon crew, Toronto; Bankees, Buffalo; Buffalo Rowing club, one boat; Live Oaks, one boat; second class race, Philadelphia, Cunningham, Lorraine; Associations Live Oaks, one boat; Bankees, one boat; Buffalo Rowing Club, one boat. The question to be settled by brilliant rowing regatta that has ever been held in the United States.

At the annual commencement of the Indiana State University at Bloomington, Ind., Wednesday evening, Senator Morton delivered an address to the alumni, in which he came out strongly for woman suffrage.

Ten thousand dollars will be given as premiums for the best specimens of the different grades of cotton, by the citizens of St. Louis, at their agricultural and mechanical fair, October.

Edward [illegible], formerly of Russellville, Ky., was fatally shot at a pic-nic Wednesday night, four miles below Memphis, by a jealous rival named Early Eastman, who walked up behind him and shot him through the head, and then fled to the woods.

The exercises of Virginia University during commencement have been progressing for the past few days at Charlottesville, Virginia. Wednesday night the annual address before the two literary societies was delivered by Gen. Alpheus Baker, of Alabama, in which he said, in the late war the South only attempted to vindicate her own sense of right, and for this she was anathematized. Those who were enemies are now again friends, and clasp hands in indissoluble union. He counselled the Southern youth to obey the laws no matter how objectionable they might be. They were in some sense like sausages —very good in their way, but not to be disagreeable in the mouths of their manufacturers.

The Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery graduated thirty-three men last night.

Wittenburg College, at Springfield, O., held its commencement exercises yesterday, and graduated a class of seventeen.

The trial of ex-Mayor Cahoon, for complicity in forgery, was concluded in Richmond last evening, the jury finding him guilty, with a recommendation to Executive clemency. He was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. The jury will call on the Governor to-day in his behalf.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Burning of the Red Cloud.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—Shreveport dispatches report that the steamboat Red Cloud, with 200 bales of cotton, was burned to the water's edge at Montgomery Landing.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Private dispatches state that the steamer Red Cloud was burned on Red river on the 26th instant. She was owned by her commander, Captain Brinker, built at Marietta last year, cost $40,000, and was valued for insurance at $35,000, on which the insurance here is $20,000.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Seven feet six inches. The river has risen twelve inches. No arrivals or departures save the packets. Weather clear and cool.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 29.—Seven feet twenty inches in the chute and forty-four inches in the canal. Clear and pleasant. No business. The Nashville, from Memphis to Cincinnati, passed here to-day. The Shawnee is advertised to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. The Pittsburg is expected from New Orleans to-morrow. The Mary Houston, P. W. Strader, Virginia and Robert Mitchell are laid up at Portland. The steamboat Greenback to-day raised the barge of iron ore sunk by the J. O. Fleming at Sand Island on Wednesday. The propeller Bringhurst, with an excursion party, capsized in a gale near Six Mile Island to-day. No lives were lost. The Rose Hambleton left at Jeffersonville to-morrow. The Arkansas Traveler will probably take her place in the Kentucky river trade during low water.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Arrived—Id, Missouri river; Harry Johnson, Keokuk. Departed—Id, Memphis; Memphis; Richmond, New Orleans; Lady Lee, New Orleans and Red river; Alice, Kansas City. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Ben Boyd, Cincinnati; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; S. P. Mirrill, Keokuk; City of Pekin, Peoria. River rises another foot. Weather cloudy and cool.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Cattle closed dull and lower; the offerings being inferior to those of last week. Prices on sale brought 2@6c. per hundred pounds gross. Hogs closed 6@6½c; receipts 1,261 head; sales 1,200. Sheep in full supply and demand moderate. Large hogs are not wanted. We quote as follows: Receipts 1,294. Sheep in improved supply; good qualities unchanged in prices; inferior 2@3c.

The City and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Removal of the Tracks from Liberty Street.

Interesting Discussion of the Subject.

A Memorial of Business Men to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Asking the Removal of the Tracks—Reply of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq.—The Company Cannot Abandon Duquesne Depot, or Yield Its Connection with the Ohio River—The Citizens Demand the Removal of the Tracks as a Nuisance—The Company Endeavors to Prove that the Tracks are Not a Serious Interruption or Annoyance—The Citizens Contend that They Are, and Warn the Company of Recourse to Legal and Other Remedies to Abate the Evil—The Company Regrets Indulgence in Threats, and Gives Notice that the City would be Held Responsible for Any Damage Inflicted by Mob Law—The Text of the Correspondence in Full—No Satisfactory Result Arrived At.

Below we print a somewhat remarkable correspondence between a large number of our leading business men and J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, relative to the removal of the tracks from Liberty street—a subject which has engrossed much attention during the past ten years, and which is yearly increasing in importance to a large class of our citizens. This correspondence covers a period of four months, and being virtually closed for the present, is given publicity as bearing upon the negotiations now pending between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the city authorities of Pittsburgh. The basis for this correspondence was fully published in the COMMERCIAL of Saturday last. While the subject embraced in this correspondence does not form a part of the negotiations pending between the company and the City Councils, it is a premain to it, and the question of the removal of the tracks from Liberty street will be introduced into the discussion. But this question is important in itself, and we are willing to have it discussed on its merits, provided the discussion is conducted in proper spirit and confined within reasonable limits.

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THE VERY LATEST.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Closing Proceedings of the State Dental Association.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 29, 1871.

During the morning session of the State Dental Association Dr. Atkinson held a clinic, in which he demonstrated his treatment for the removal of lime deposit on teeth, by the use of aromatic elixir of vitriol, and was highly successful in his operation. His lecture on the same was very interesting.

At the afternoon session the subject of filling teeth was discussed by Professors Atkinson, Taft, Palmer, Dr. Knapp and others. Dr. Palmer exhibited some new forms of instruments adapted to some locations in cavities heretofore not supplied. An interesting article was read by Dr. Brown, Secretary, from Dr. W. T. Morrell, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, upon the treatment of teeth and dentistry as practiced in Brazil.

After the discussion of some other questions, the meeting elected the following officers: P. G. Hunt, of Indianapolis, President; A. G. Hawk, of Connersville, Vice President; F. R. McDonald, of Goshen, Secretary; Isaac Knapp, of Fort Wayne, Treasurer. The Association then adjourned to meet in Indianapolis on the last Tuesday in June, 1872.

To-night the fraternity are being handsomely entertained at the residence of Dr. S. B. Brown, where an elegant reception has been tendered them by the Doctor and his wife.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1871, 10 P. M.

The barometer has fallen slightly north and west of the Missouri. It has generally risen since Wednesday evening on the lakes and the Atlantic coast, but is now somewhat fallen from North Carolina to Florida. The temperature has fallen on Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the Ohio Valley and Florida. Northwest winds prevailed during the day north and east of Pennsylvania. South westerly winds have set in on the Gulf coast, and fresh northerly winds on Lake Michigan are now local and variable. Clear weather has been very generally reported in the interior and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Clouds and rain prevailed in Northern Florida and light rain fell in Western Tennessee during the night.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the threatening weather on the Gulf coast will extend, with southwesterly winds, into the interior, and rain is probable for the South Atlantic States to-night. Easterly winds are probable for the upper lakes on Friday. Cool westerly winds and partially cloudy weather will probably be experienced in the Middle and Eastern States.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE A., N., L. AND ST. L. RAILROAD.

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